

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. The transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1

COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Aluminum Plants and Production in the USSR	DATE DISTR.	12 April 1954
		NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

25X1

This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1

1. Total Soviet aluminum production in 1952 is estimated at 280,000 tons, of which 230,000 tons was primary, 45,000 scrap, and 5,000 secondary alloys with aluminum content. Bauxite production in 1952 is estimated at 600,000 tons. In 1951 the Soviet Union imported 600,000 tons of bauxite from Hungary
2. The Volkhov Aluminum Combine at Tikhvin (N 59-39, E 33-30) produced 20,000 metric tons of aluminum in 1952. The Dnepr Aluminum Plant at Zaporozhe (N 47-49, E 35-11), which was restarted in 1947 for a capacity of 20,000 tons, produced 35,000 tons of aluminum in 1952. This concern uses extensive quantities of bauxite imported from Hungary, and bauxite is also supplied by Tikhvin. The Bogolovsk Aluminum Combine at Krasnoturinsk (N 59-49, E 60-15) has augmented its machinery, which came from the Volkhov plant and from Zaporozhe during the war, with machinery from the former German Lautz Works. The Bogolovsk works uses the Bayer process, and the electrolytic plant is equipped with continuous-operation baths. Capacity in 1947 was between 60 and 70 thousand metric tons, and actual production of aluminum in 1952 is estimated at 70,000 tons.
3. The Stalin Aluminum Plant at Stalinsk (N 53-44, E 87-10) had an estimated capacity in 1947 of 10,000 metric tons, and the actual output in 1952 is estimated at 30,000 metric tons. Dismantled Hungarian and Austrian equipment was used to enlarge existing power facilities and to erect a new power plant to supply the aluminum plant.
4. The KAZ Aluminum Combine at Kandalaksha (N 67-09, E 32-26) is believed to be now producing a small quantity of aluminum. It derives its supplies from extensive local deposits of nephelite, a mineral containing about 30 per-cent aluminum oxide. The UAZ Aluminum Combine at

25X1

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI		AEC		ORR	Ev	X		
-------	---	------	---	------	---	-----	---	-----	--	-----	--	-----	----	---	--	--

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated by "X", Field Distribution by "S".)

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S.OFFICIALS ONLY



25X1

- 2 -

Kamensk-Uralskiy (N 56-24, E 61-50) produced 75,000 metric tons of aluminum in 1952.

5. The former German Lauta Works is believed to have been reassembled at Tashkent (N 41-20, E 69-18) but no details of production are known.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S.OFFICIALS ONLY